

grateful remembrance the resolution you have adopted personal to myself. Permit me to express to you my deep sense of obligation for the uniform courtesy, kindness, and assistance which the Chair has received from both sides of the Chamber.

The session which is closing has been a protracted and arduous one. Great questions have been debated in a manner worthy of the best traditions of the Senate. Many sharp differences of opinion have been disclosed in the progress of the discussions, but they have been only such as must naturally arise in a forum where public measures of magnitude are determined after mature deliberation. There has been, of course, entire accord among Senators in patriotic purpose.

I trust that at the close of the vacation upon which you are about to enter you may return safely and in health to resume your important service in behalf of the Republic.

The hour for the adjournment of the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress having arrived, it becomes my duty to declare the Senate adjourned without day.

#### NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate June 30, 1906.*

##### PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

###### To be captains.

First Lieut. Charles C. Pulis, Artillery Corps, from June 9, 1906, vice Foster, detailed in the Subsistence Department.

First Lieut. Terence E. Murphy, Artillery Corps, from June 22, 1906, vice Davis, promoted.

##### SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Ernest G. Eagleson, of Boise, to be surveyor-general of Idaho, his term having expired. (Reappointment.)

#### CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 30, 1906.*

##### SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF IDAHO.

Ernest G. Eagleson, of Boise, Idaho, to be surveyor-general of Idaho.

##### PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

###### To be captains.

First Lieut. Charles C. Pulis, Artillery Corps, from June 9, 1906.

First Lieut. Terence E. Murphy, Artillery Corps, from June 22, 1906.

##### CONSUL.

Herman L. Spahr, of South Carolina, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Breslau, Germany.

##### PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

To take rank as commanders in the Navy from the dates set opposite their names:

John L. Gow, to take rank from May 26, 1906.

George R. Clark, to take rank from June 6, 1906.

George E. Burd, to take rank from June 12, 1906.

Albert N. Wood, to take rank from February 12, 1906.

Edward Lloyd, jr., to take rank from February 19, 1906.

Richard M. Hughes, to take rank from February 28, 1906.

Frank W. Bartlett, to take rank from April 13, 1906.

Frederick C. Bieg, to take rank from May 13, 1906.

Professor of Mathematics Philip R. Alger, to be a professor of mathematics in the Navy, with the rank of captain, from the 21st day of June, 1906.

Professor of Mathematics Thomas J. J. See to be a professor of mathematics in the Navy, with the rank of commander, from the 21st day of June, 1906.

Second Lieut. Walter N. Hill to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 26th day of June, 1906.

##### APPOINTMENT IN THE MARINE CORPS.

Robert Tittoni, a citizen of Pennsylvania, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 26th day of June, 1906.

##### POSTMASTERS.

###### ALABAMA.

William A. Warner to be postmaster at New Decatur, in the county of Morgan and State of Alabama.

###### CALIFORNIA.

Lorenzo A. Rockwell to be postmaster at Compton, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California.

###### COLORADO.

Calvin L. McPherson to be postmaster at Holly, in the county of Prowers and State of Colorado.

###### MICHIGAN.

Albert U. King to be postmaster at Augusta, in the county of Kalamazoo and State of Michigan.

###### MINNESOTA.

Samuel C. La Due to be postmaster at Fertile, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota.

###### MISSOURI.

Samuel H. Elkins to be postmaster at Columbia, in the county of Boone and State of Missouri.

###### NEW YORK.

Lyle Bennehoff to be postmaster at Alfred, in the county of Allegany and State of New York.

Alfred E. Greene to be postmaster at Hunter, in the county of Greene and State of New York.

Emmons R. Stockwell to be postmaster at Theresa, in the county of Jefferson and State of New York.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*SATURDAY, June 30, 1906.*

*[Continuation of legislative day of Friday, June 29, 1906.]*

The recess having expired, the House was called to order at 10.55 by the Speaker.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following joint resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota offers a joint resolution, and asks unanimous consent for its present consideration. The Clerk will report the same.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 188) making an additional appropriation for expenses under the Interstate Commerce Commission.

*Resolved, etc.,* That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$81,597.33 for additional expenses of the Interstate Commerce Commission during the fiscal year 1907, authorized under the act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say a few words by way of explanation. The Interstate Commerce Commission last night sent me an estimate of the amount that would have to be added to their appropriation in consequence of the passage of the rate bill. The amount estimated was \$97,916.80. Later I received a letter from the Commission saying that in the event of the passage of the resolution requiring that the bill should not take effect until sixty days from the date of approval it would be necessary to carry only five-sixths of the amount estimated, and the amount in the joint resolution is exactly the amount estimated by the Commission on account of the rate bill going into effect sixty days from the date of its approval.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time; was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. TAWNEY, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I am informed that last evening, on the agreement to the report on the general deficiency bill, a motion was not made to reconsider and lay that motion on the table. I wish to enter that motion.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered. [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection.

##### PRINTING COPIES OF RAILROAD RATE LAW AND PURE-FOOD LAW.

Mr. CHARLES B. LANDIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following House resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the same.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives,* That there be printed for the use of the House of Representatives 15,000 copies of the railroad rate law and 15,000 copies of the pure-food law as enacted at the present session of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman will these copies be distributed through the folding room?

Mr. CHARLES B. LANDIS. They will be distributed through the folding room.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

##### CLARA A. B. DEVERAUX.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to discharge the Committee on Invalid Pensions from the further

consideration of the following bill, and that it be passed under the rule.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks to discharge the Committee on Invalid Pensions from the further consideration of the following Senate bill and to consider the same at this time. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

An act (S. 6283) granting an increase of pension to Clara A. R. Devereux.

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Clara A. R. Devereux, widow of Arthur F. Devereux, late colonel Nineteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was ordered to be read the third time; was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. GROSVENOR, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

#### STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit a request for unanimous consent, and before submitting it I wish to make a statement. It has been the custom for a great many years for the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to submit and have printed in the RECORD a statement reviewing the work of Congress in respect to appropriations, together with comparisons with previous years, and it has also been the custom for the ranking minority member of the committee to make a like statement. So far as the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations is concerned, he has not had time to prepare that statement and submit it before the final adjournment of Congress. I desire now to ask unanimous consent that I may print in the RECORD a statement or a review of the work of the session, so far as the appropriations are concerned, with such comparisons and statements and remarks as I may deem necessary to make in connection therewith.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the following titles:

H. R. 19241. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Conant;

H. R. 19926. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew Leopold;

H. R. 19163. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret Munson;

H. R. 18545. An act granting an increase of pension to David Upham;

H. R. 17972. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge and approaches thereto across the Missouri River at or near South Omaha, Nebr.;

H. R. 8825. An act for the relief of Thomas H. Kent;

H. J. Res. 183. Joint resolution providing for printing of reports ordered by the river and harbor act of March 3, 1905;

H. J. Res. 177. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish a bronze cannon, with its carriage, limber, and accessories, to Junction City Post, No. 132, Grand Army of the Republic, department of Kansas; and

H. C. Res. 28. Concurrent resolution providing for a naval review at Tampa Bay during the exposition at Tampa, Fla., commencing in the month of January, 1908.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 5221. An act to regulate the practice of osteopathy, to license osteopathic physicians, and to punish persons violating the provisions thereof in the District of Columbia; and

S. 5119. An act authorizing the extension of W and Adams streets NW.

#### AUTHORIZING SALE OF CERTAIN REAL ESTATE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. RODENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Union Calendar and discharge the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union from further consideration of the bill S. 4169, and that the same may be considered at this time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to take from the Union Calendar, discharge the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union from the further consideration of the following bill; and consider the same at this time. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Chief of Engineers of the Army is hereby authorized to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, provided such highest bid be deemed reasonable and just by the said Chief of Engineers, the house and lot known as No. 204 L street NW., being part of lot 8 in square 553 in the city of Washington, D. C., said house and lot being the property of the United States and now under the charge of the Chief of Engineers in pursuance of section 1797, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of April 28, 1902.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to know what it is and why it is.

Mr. RODENBERG. I will say to my colleague that the report accompanying the bill gives an explanation, and I will read from that. It is very brief:

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4169) to authorize the sale of certain real estate in the District of Columbia belonging to the United States, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it pass.

This bill passed the Senate on March 12, 1906.

The Acting Secretary of War, under date of February 1, 1906, in a letter to the President of the Senate, makes the following recommendation in favor of the proposed legislation, which authorizes the Chief of Engineers to sell at public auction the property known as 204 L street NW., in this city:

"Under date of December 6, 1904, the United States, through the Department of Justice, obtained possession of the property which had escheated to the United States, for the reason that the owner died intestate and no natural heirs were discovered. This property came into the charge of the Chief of Engineers in pursuance of section 1797, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of April 28, 1902, and consists of a two-story, four-room and summer-kitchen frame house on the lot, which is now rented to a monthly tenant for \$12.30 per month, payable in advance. The Engineer Department reports that the house is small and old and that no reason exists why it should not be sold, provided a fair price can be obtained for it.

"The need of this legislation is brought to the attention of the Department by the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, Col. Charles S. Bromwell, and is recommended as desirable by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army."

Mr. MANN. May I ask the gentleman if he has given this his own personal consideration?

Mr. RODENBERG. I can not say that I have. I can not say anything more about it than that it was reported unanimously by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What is the size of the lot?

Mr. RODENBERG. I do not know.

Mr. MANN. I do not object.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

#### BOND ISSUE OF 1893.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I desire to have unanimous consent, not to make any remarks, but to have put in the RECORD a letter from myself to and a reply from Secretary John G. Carlisle in reference to a subject which has been much discussed in this session of Congress and at other sessions of Congress, with reference to the order for printing the plates for issuing bonds in 1893.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman what chapter this is of the continued story?

Mr. BARTLETT. I hope it will be the last, and I think it will be when this letter is read. On the 26th day of May the gentleman from Ohio made a speech in which he incorporated a letter from former Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Foster, in which it was intimated, if not stated, that those plates were prepared for the issuance of bonds by the request of the then expected-to-be Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Carlisle. I wrote immediately to Mr. Carlisle, and I desire to have my own letter and the one from him read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I will content myself with putting them in the RECORD, without being read at the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to printing the letters referred to? There was no objection.

The letters are as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, May 29, 1906.

HON. JOHN G. CARLISLE,  
30 Broad street, New York, N. Y.

MY DEAR SIR: The inclosed extract from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD contains a statement made by Gen. CHARLES H. GROSVENOR, of Ohio, on the 26th instant.

If you feel inclined, I would be glad to know whether or not the references therein made to you are correct. You will recall that the order to the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was issued by Secretary Foster in February, 1893. Mr. GROSVENOR undertakes to create the impression from this letter that this order to prepare the plates for the printing of the bonds was made not for the purpose of meeting a deficit in the public revenues which existed or would exist at the end of the Harrison Administration, but was made at your suggestion.



I write this letter after conferring with Mr. WILLIAMS, of Mississippi, as we do not want the statement of Mr. GROSVENOR to go uncontradicted if it is not correct.

I would be glad to have authority to use any reply you may make to this letter.

Very truly, yours,

C. L. BARTLETT.

CURTIS, MALET-PREVOST & COLT,  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,  
30 Broad street, New York, June 5, 1906.

Hon. CHARLES BARTLETT,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: On my return to the city I find your favor of May 29, with its inclosure. Two or three years ago I received a letter from the Hon. Judson Harmon upon the same subject, which I answered, stating, in substance, that I had no connection whatever with the arrangement said to have been made between my predecessor, Hon. Charles Foster, and certain New York banks, by which they were to advance to the Treasury Department the sum of \$50,000, or any other amount, in gold or otherwise. I never heard of that arrangement until some months after I had become Secretary of the Treasury, and then my information was derived from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, to which an order had been sent by my predecessor for the printing of the contemplated bonds. I never had any conversation with Mr. Gorman or my predecessor upon that subject, but, according to my best recollection, I had interviews with both of them in relation to the amendment which Mr. Sherman had offered and which is referred to in the letter you inclose to me. I approved of that amendment. In view of the condition of the Treasury Department at that time, it was my opinion that the Secretary of the Treasury should be clothed with the power which the Sherman amendment conferred upon him in order that, if it should become necessary to do so, he might procure gold by issuing and selling a 3 per cent bond instead of bonds bearing 4 per cent and 5 per cent, which were the only ones then authorized by law. In addition to the withdrawals of gold from the Treasury, which were then going on at a rapid rate, the monthly receipts had been for several months previous to that time, and were then, less than the monthly expenditures of the Government, as will be seen by an examination of the official records of the Department.

Yours, truly,

J. G. CARLISLE.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment joint resolutions of the following titles:

H. J. Res. 188. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for expenses under the Interstate Commerce Commission; and

H. J. Res. 187. Joint resolution authorizing the purchase of the manuscript of a Digest of the United States Laws and Decisions.

The message also announced that the Senate, in compliance with the terms of section 25 of the act entitled "An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1906, the Vice-President had appointed as said committee referred to therein Mr. SCOTT, Mr. GALLINGER, and Mr. BLACKBURN.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message, in writing, from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. FORSTER, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House of Representatives that the President had approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles:

On June 29:

H. R. 16020. An act granting a pension to Jackson Adkins;

H. R. 17780. An act granting a pension to Caroline E. Perry;

H. R. 609. An act granting an increase of pension to Horace

H. Sickels;

H. R. 1143. An act granting an increase of pension to Ephraim D. Achey;

H. R. 1206. An act granting an increase of pension to Allen Crow;

H. R. 1217. An act granting an increase of pension to Spillard F. Horrall;

H. R. 1294. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Van De Bogert;

H. R. 1507. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry D. Jordan;

H. R. 1549. An act granting an increase of pension to Louis H. Gein;

H. R. 1680. An act granting an increase of pension to William A. Bailor;

H. R. 1836. An act granting an increase of pension to Hiram B. Thomas;

H. R. 2053. An act granting an increase of pension to Annie A. Townsend;

H. R. 2226. An act granting an increase of pension to John A. Blanton;

H. R. 2229. An act granting an increase of pension to Lytle McCracken;

H. R. 2410. An act granting an increase of pension to Saturnin Jasnowski;

H. R. 2714. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Charles;

H. R. 2759. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel Eaton;

H. R. 2772. An act granting an increase of pension to Eli Cero;

H. R. 2789. An act granting an increase of pension to Merrill Johnson;

H. R. 2867. An act granting an increase of pension to Leah Bedford;

H. R. 3222. An act granting an increase of pension to George Merrill;

H. R. 3238. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hartley;

H. R. 3309. An act granting an increase of pension to Albert Sriver;

H. R. 3724. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Likens;

H. R. 4397. An act granting an increase of pension to John M. Byers;

H. R. 4647. An act granting an increase of pension to David C. Austin;

H. R. 4659. An act granting an increase of pension to John F. Morris;

H. R. 4885. An act granting an increase of pension to James Hennon;

H. R. 4887. An act granting an increase of pension to John F. Brown;

H. R. 4891. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Swadley;

H. R. 4967. An act granting an increase of pension to Joshua Holcomb;

H. R. 5554. An act granting an increase of pension to James T. Sanderson, alias Sanderson;

H. R. 5567. An act granting an increase of pension to Sanford Weaver;

H. R. 5707. An act granting an increase of pension to John P. Veach;

H. R. 5834. An act granting an increase of pension to Ethan A. Willey;

H. R. 6181. An act granting an increase of pension to Fayette E. Ford;

H. R. 6190. An act granting an increase of pension to John J. Schneller;

H. R. 6201. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Laking;

H. R. 6421. An act granting an increase of pension to Reuben Van Buskirk;

H. R. 6423. An act granting an increase of pension to Levi A. Canfield;

H. R. 6510. An act granting an increase of pension to Richard A. Roberts;

H. R. 6900. An act granting an increase of pension to John Rawling;

H. R. 6914. An act granting an increase of pension to John Hecker;

H. R. 6944. An act granting an increase of pension to David P. Kimball;

H. R. 7508. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Andrews;

H. R. 7539. An act granting an increase of pension to David H. Hair;

H. R. 7543. An act granting an increase of pension to Prior M. Pavy;

H. R. 7589. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert A. Scott;

H. R. 7652. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Timms;

H. R. 7683. An act granting an increase of pension to James Ross;

H. R. 7871. An act granting an increase of pension to Jerome L. Brown;

H. R. 7910. An act granting an increase of pension to Nicholas Karns;

H. R. 8214. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Slagg;

H. R. 8285. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel Sharpley;

H. R. 8291. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel S. Chase;

H. R. 8552. An act granting an increase of pension to Elisha G. Horton;

H. R. 8903. An act granting an increase of pension to John W. Dawes;

H. R. 8920. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Lane;  
 H. R. 8934. An act granting an increase of pension to Wesley A. J. Mavity;  
 H. R. 9101. An act granting an increase of pension to James W. Loomis;  
 H. R. 9159. An act granting an increase of pension to John S. McClary;  
 H. R. 9876. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Mallalieu;  
 H. R. 10031. An act granting an increase of pension to Martin Haley;  
 H. R. 10224. An act granting an increase of pension to David Bussey, alias George Brown;  
 H. R. 10267. An act granting an increase of pension to David W. Farington;  
 H. R. 10280. An act granting an increase of pension to James Spencer;  
 H. R. 10282. An act granting an increase of pension to Emma E. Goodwin;  
 H. R. 10356. An act granting an increase of pension to Martin B. Doty;  
 H. R. 10394. An act granting an increase of pension to John Behymer;  
 H. R. 10474. An act granting an increase of pension to Lewis F. Davis;  
 H. R. 10563. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph D. Cummins;  
 H. R. 10604. An act granting an increase of pension to Martin L. Holcomb;  
 H. R. 10902. An act granting an increase of pension to James Holderby;  
 H. R. 10965. An act granting an increase of pension to Mortimer F. Sperry;  
 H. R. 11072. An act granting an increase of pension to William T. Hosley;  
 H. R. 11100. An act granting an increase of pension to John Browne;  
 H. R. 11841. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaac A. McCulley;  
 H. R. 14211. An act granting an increase of pension to Deborah J. Pruitt;  
 H. R. 14257. An act granting an increase of pension to Fleming H. Freeland;  
 H. R. 14500. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaretta E. Hutchins;  
 H. R. 15063. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Brown;  
 H. R. 15105. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob Sheill;  
 H. R. 15542. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Tompkins;  
 H. R. 16371. An act granting an increase of pension to Peter Eberts;  
 H. R. 16399. An act granting an increase of pension to James H. Warford;  
 H. R. 16807. An act granting an increase of pension to Isabella Ellis;  
 H. R. 16836. An act granting an increase of pension to David C. Winebrener;  
 H. R. 16857. An act granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Y. Antrim;  
 H. R. 16875. An act granting an increase of pension to John K. Hart;  
 H. R. 16973. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. Smith;  
 H. R. 17015. An act granting an increase of pension to Osbert D. Dickey;  
 H. R. 17271. An act granting an increase of pension to James D. Taylor;  
 H. R. 17332. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Truax;  
 H. R. 17393. An act granting an increase of pension to George S. Green;  
 H. R. 17528. An act granting an increase of pension to Edgar Slater;  
 H. R. 17603. An act granting an increase of pension to George E. Yager;  
 H. R. 651. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert Brandau, alias Brandon;  
 H. R. 675. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel Morrissey;  
 H. R. 1148. An act granting an increase of pension to Marion F. Halbert;

H. R. 2014. An act granting an increase of pension to Enoch McCabe;  
 H. R. 7254. An act granting an increase of pension to Isum Gwyn;  
 H. R. 8215. An act granting an increase of pension to Ira Palmer;  
 H. R. 10808. An act granting an increase of pension to Michael Kearns;  
 H. R. 11217. An act granting an increase of pension to Jordan H. Banks;  
 H. R. 11422. An act granting an increase of pension to George B. True;  
 H. R. 11655. An act granting an increase of pension to Theodore Cole;  
 H. R. 11780. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Stair;  
 H. R. 11811. An act granting an increase of pension to John Kamerer;  
 H. R. 11888. An act granting an increase of pension to Heman A. Harris;  
 H. R. 12183. An act granting an increase of pension to Arantha J. Livingston;  
 H. R. 12347. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Palmer;  
 H. R. 12400. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Sweeney;  
 H. R. 13032. An act granting an increase of pension to Stewart McKeney;  
 H. R. 13058. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Baum;  
 H. R. 13075. An act granting an increase of pension to Pardon B. Lamoreux;  
 H. R. 13318. An act granting an increase of pension to Odum Butler;  
 H. R. 13466. An act granting an increase of pension to Albert H. Bradish;  
 H. R. 13609. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Guile;  
 H. R. 13631. An act granting an increase of pension to James H. Morrill;  
 H. R. 13652. An act granting an increase of pension to William O. Tobey;  
 H. R. 13949. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Duryea;  
 H. R. 13998. An act granting an increase of pension to John C. Barnwell;  
 H. R. 14107. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaac Maines;  
 H. R. 14163. An act granting an increase of pension to Jerome Lang;  
 H. R. 14323. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Thornton;  
 H. R. 14345. An act granting an increase of pension to Peter Noblet;  
 H. R. 14505. An act granting an increase of pension to John L. Clifton;  
 H. R. 14544. An act granting an increase of pension to William A. Carroll;  
 H. R. 14554. An act granting an increase of pension to John Welch;  
 H. R. 14558. An act granting an increase of pension to Martha L. Wood;  
 H. R. 14705. An act granting an increase of pension to Alva Beebe;  
 H. R. 14774. An act granting an increase of pension to Levy M. Hall;  
 H. R. 14919. An act granting an increase of pension to Maria C. Sheppard;  
 H. R. 15502. An act granting an increase of pension to Harmon Houck;  
 H. R. 15547. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry D. Duffield;  
 H. R. 15653. An act granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Hudson;  
 H. R. 15674. An act granting an increase of pension to Susan Campbell;  
 H. R. 15676. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel B. Smith;  
 H. R. 16411. An act granting an increase of pension to Newton Moore;  
 H. R. 16571. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Oberley;  
 H. R. 16813. An act granting an increase of pension to William C. Fox;



- H. R. 17632. An act granting an increase of pension to John Frick;
- H. R. 17652. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Lawrence;
- H. R. 17673. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob H. Heck;
- H. R. 17705. An act granting an increase of pension to John A. Lovens;
- H. R. 17732. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Scott;
- H. R. 17896. An act granting an increase of pension to James K. Dickinson;
- H. R. 17901. An act granting an increase of pension to Douglas A. Hunt;
- H. R. 18092. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew M. Logan;
- H. R. 18109. An act granting an increase of pension to Abraham E. Sheppard;
- H. R. 18124. An act granting an increase of pension to Theodore T. Davis;
- H. R. 18125. An act granting an increase of pension to Wilhelm Griesse;
- H. R. 18165. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob Stauff;
- H. R. 18320. An act granting an increase of pension to Jonathan M. Hunter;
- H. R. 18360. An act granting an increase of pension to Fanny G. Pomeroy;
- H. R. 18384. An act granting an increase of pension to James F. Young;
- H. R. 18398. An act granting an increase of pension to Susan R. Freeman;
- H. R. 18409. An act granting an increase of pension to Joel Gay;
- H. R. 18428. An act granting an increase of pension to James L. Gamble;
- H. R. 18432. An act granting an increase of pension to David Dirck;
- H. R. 18451. An act granting an increase of pension to Alexander B. Wilson;
- H. R. 18462. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Dailey;
- H. R. 18475. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph F. Cook;
- H. R. 18504. An act granting an increase of pension to James T. Rambo;
- H. R. 18523. An act granting an increase of pension to Hugh Reid;
- H. R. 18543. An act granting an increase of pension to James M. Follin;
- H. R. 18544. An act granting an increase of pension to John W. Coates;
- H. R. 18606. An act granting an increase of pension to Maria A. Maher;
- H. R. 18609. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Delong;
- H. R. 18623. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. Bradberry;
- H. R. 18624. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert L. Fulton;
- H. R. 18631. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel Whalen;
- H. R. 18656. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Gordon;
- H. R. 18657. An act granting an increase of pension to Nicholas Schue;
- H. R. 18694. An act granting an increase of pension to Eliza Rebecca Sims;
- H. R. 18720. An act granting an increase of pension to Ella Donald;
- H. R. 18764. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Stone;
- H. R. 18769. An act granting an increase of pension to Louisa Story;
- H. R. 18772. An act granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo G. Tomaselli;
- H. R. 18784. An act granting an increase of pension to Patrick Fitzgerald;
- H. R. 18790. An act granting an increase of pension to James Murphy;
- H. R. 18813. An act granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Dawson;
- H. R. 18816. An act granting an increase of pension to Harriet Weatherby;
- H. R. 18829. An act granting an increase of pension to William Fox;
- H. R. 18833. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Horton;
- H. R. 18836. An act granting an increase of pension to John N. Burton;
- H. R. 18869. An act granting an increase of pension to Ellis L. Ayers;
- H. R. 18876. An act granting an increase of pension to Lemuel Hand;
- H. R. 18888. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Lambert;
- H. R. 18896. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Smith;
- H. R. 18903. An act granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Abney;
- H. R. 18904. An act granting an increase of pension to Henrietta G. Carter;
- H. R. 18911. An act granting an increase of pension to Frances Becker;
- H. R. 18954. An act granting an increase of pension to John E. Minnick;
- H. R. 18956. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Scattergood;
- H. R. 18974. An act granting an increase of pension to Minna Hildebrand;
- H. R. 18997. An act granting an increase of pension to Josephine Hardester;
- H. R. 1909. An act granting an increase of pension to Lafayette H. McClung;
- H. R. 19010. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Edwards, alias St. Clair Acuff;
- H. R. 19014. An act granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Waller;
- H. R. 19025. An act granting an increase of pension to Milton McFarland;
- H. R. 19026. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary Navy;
- H. R. 19033. An act granting an increase of pension to Moses S. Rockwood;
- H. R. 19043. An act granting an increase of pension to Sarah V. Malone;
- H. R. 19053. An act granting an increase of pension to John T. Heaney;
- H. R. 19061. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Mundy;
- H. R. 19068. An act granting an increase of pension to William Adams;
- H. R. 19091. An act granting an increase of pension to Ernest Langeneck;
- H. R. 19099. An act granting an increase of pension to Columbus Cox;
- H. R. 19100. An act granting an increase of pension to Asa G. Brooks;
- H. R. 19118. An act granting an increase of pension to Effingham Vanderburgh;
- H. R. 19121. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaac Overton;
- H. R. 19130. An act granting an increase of pension to Larsey Bolt;
- H. R. 19177. An act granting an increase of pension to Jane Elizabeth Kerr;
- H. R. 19179. An act granting an increase of pension to Eliza A. Smith;
- H. R. 19217. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Burns;
- H. R. 19220. An act granting an increase of pension to Calvin Corsine;
- H. R. 19221. An act granting an increase of pension to Emma Byles;
- H. R. 19222. An act granting an increase of pension to Catherine Warnock;
- H. R. 19238. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel S. Conover;
- H. R. 19242. An act granting an increase of pension to Anthony W. Miller;
- H. R. 19245. An act granting an increase of pension to William C. Hoover;
- H. R. 19249. An act granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo W. Shedd;
- H. R. 19253. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Thompson;
- H. R. 19255. An act granting an increase of pension to John Bradford;

- H. R. 19262. An act granting an increase of pension to John Wickline;
- H. R. 19272. An act granting an increase of pension to Alice Morrill;
- H. R. 19276. An act granting an increase of pension to Ann W. Whitaker;
- H. R. 19279. An act granting an increase of pension to Peter Cramer;
- H. R. 19301. An act granting an increase of pension to Caroline L. Hodgdon;
- H. R. 19305. An act granting an increase of pension to Almus Harrington;
- H. R. 19317. An act granting an increase of pension to Samantha B. Marshall;
- H. R. 19337. An act granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth C. Kennedy;
- H. R. 19351. An act granting an increase of pension to William C. Mankin;
- H. R. 19352. An act granting an increase of pension to Philip Killey;
- H. R. 19389. An act granting an increase of pension to Lewis Marquis;
- H. R. 19408. An act granting an increase of pension to Elisha Brown;
- H. R. 19457. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Prince;
- H. R. 19495. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew P. Glaspie;
- H. R. 19533. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Hall;
- H. R. 19538. An act granting an increase of pension to Sarah Jane Dougherty;
- H. R. 19604. An act granting an increase of pension to Beverly McK. Lacey;
- H. R. 19662. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Kircher;
- H. R. 19686. An act granting an increase of pension to Orrin S. Rarick;
- H. R. 1238. An act granting a pension to Susan R. Stalcup;
- H. R. 1420. An act granting a pension to John Nay;
- H. R. 2212. An act granting a pension to John B. Johnson;
- H. R. 6336. An act granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Ames;
- H. R. 6893. An act granting a pension to Augusta C. Reichsburg;
- H. R. 7546. An act granting a pension to Edna Buchanan;
- H. R. 7635. An act granting a pension to Delia Gibbs;
- H. R. 7763. An act granting a pension to James S. King;
- H. R. 8140. An act granting a pension to Lucy A. Thomas;
- H. R. 8660. An act granting a pension to William Mabery;
- H. R. 10998. An act granting a pension to Helen G. Powell;
- H. R. 12013. An act granting a pension to Emma Fox;
- H. R. 12531. An act granting a pension to Charles Collins;
- H. R. 13967. An act granting a pension to Sophie M. Staab;
- H. R. 14798. An act granting a pension to Lucinda Brady;
- H. R. 15856. An act granting a pension to Gordon A. Thurber;
- H. R. 15945. An act granting a pension to Cynthia A. Comp-ton;
- H. R. 16575. An act granting a pension to Taylor Bates, alias Balts;
- H. R. 17102. An act granting a pension to Katherine Studdert;
- H. R. 17809. An act granting a pension to William Barrett;
- H. R. 18235. An act granting a pension to Ida M. Warner;
- H. R. 18324. An act granting a pension to Charles H. Lunger;
- H. R. 18587. An act granting a pension to Catherine Bausman;
- H. R. 18725. An act granting a pension to Nancy V. J. Ferrell;
- H. R. 18732. An act granting a pension to James J. Christie;
- H. R. 19120. An act granting a pension to Eliza E. Whitley;
- H. R. 19128. An act granting a pension to Alexander McAllister;
- H. R. 19670. An act granting a pension to Maria Rogers;
- H. R. 130. An act authorizing the extension of Kalorama road NW.;
- H. R. 15071. An act to provide means for the sale of internal-revenue stamps in the island of Porto Rico;
- H. R. 18666. An act to provide for the reassessment of benefits in the matter of the extension and widening of Sherman avenue, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;
- H. R. 20266. An act to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the condemnation of lands or easements needed in connection with works of river and harbor improvement at the expense of persons, companies, or corporations," approved May 16, 1906;
- H. J. Res. 178. Joint resolution providing for the improvement of the harbor at South Haven, Mich.;
- H. J. Res. 179. Joint resolution providing for the improvement of a certain portion of the Mississippi River;
- H. R. 5998. An act creating the Mesa Verde National Park;
- H. R. 7083. An act to repeal section 5, chapter 1482, act of March 3, 1905;
- H. R. 11030. An act to authorize the counties of Yazoo and Holmes to construct a bridge across Yazoo River, Mississippi;
- H. R. 17186. An act granting to the Territory of Oklahoma, for the use and benefit of the University Preparatory School of the Territory of Oklahoma, section 33, in township No. 26 north of range No. 1 west of the Indian meridian, in Kay County, Okla.;
- H. R. 17600. An act to grant authority to change the names of certain sailing vessels;
- H. R. 18713. An act to validate certain certificates of naturalization;
- H. R. 18900. An act correcting the military record of E. J. Kolb, alias E. J. Kulb;
- H. R. 20097. An act to authorize the board of supervisors of Coahoma County, Miss., to construct a bridge across Cold Water River;
- H. R. 16384. An act regulating the speed of automobiles in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;
- H. R. 17452. An act to provide for payment of damages on account of changes in grade due to the elimination of grade crossings on the line of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company;
- H. R. 19522. An act establishing regular terms of the United States circuit and district courts of the northern district of California at Eureka, Cal.;
- H. R. 17133. An act to amend section 558 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia;
- H. R. 14511. An act amendatory of an act entitled "An act to provide for payment of damages on account of changes of grade due to construction of the Union Station, District of Columbia," approved April 22, 1904;
- H. R. 18596. An act to enable the Secretary of War to permit the erection of a lock and dam in aid of navigation in the White River, Arkansas, and for other purposes;
- H. R. 18024. An act for the control and regulation of the waters of Niagara River for the preservation of Niagara Falls, and for other purposes;
- H. R. 7065. An act to amend section 858 of the Revised Statutes of the United States;
- H. R. 1572. An act for the relief of Thomas W. Higgins;
- H. R. 15442. An act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States; and
- H. R. 12987. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
- On June 30:
- H. J. Res. 153. Joint resolution directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate and report on block-signal systems, and appliances for the automatic control of railway trains;
- H. R. 7099. An act to amend section 2871 of the Revised Statutes;
- H. R. 10610. An act for the relief of James N. Robinson and Sallie B. McComb; and
- H. R. 20461. An act to reinstate Kenneth G. Castleman as a Lieutenant in the Navy.

## JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask unanimous consent for five minutes in order to make a statement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE], who is my very good friend, made a statement on yesterday which did great injustice to the friends of the Jamestown Exposition in this House and elsewhere. I am perfectly sure that the gentleman did not intend to mislead the House or to impute any misconduct to those who in the last Congress advocated the measure which appropriated \$250,000 in aid of the naval, military, and marine display in celebration of the Jamestown settlement. His memory, however, as to what took place here in respect to that appropriation is greatly at fault, and his statement on yesterday that the assurance was given Congress that no further sum would be asked at any future time in aid of this great celebration is wholly and absolutely incorrect. In order therefore to correct the erroneous impression made by the gentleman from New York upon those Members of this House who were not in the last Congress and to set the friends as well as the managers of the Jamestown exhibition right before the



country, it is my purpose to call attention to what actually took place when the \$250,000 proposition was before this body in the Fifty-eighth Congress. I am sure my friend will admit when I have read what actually occurred that he was totally mistaken. The bill which carried that comparatively small appropriation was passed under a suspension of the rules. The gentleman from Maine [Mr. LITTLEFIELD] controlled the time against the measure and led the opposition to it. Let me now read from his speech. He said, among other things:

Although I believe we ought not to go further in this line of expositions or celebrations, I would have been willing to withdraw my objection to this measure on account of the great interest my distinguished friend has in it and the feeling that he has for it, together with the fact that it is located in Jamestown, Va., a location that appeals to every patriotic impulse, if the people interested in the measure would have agreed to limit the demands on the United States Treasury to this \$250,000.

Later on in his speech, Mr. LITTLEFIELD said further—I again read from his remarks as printed in the RECORD:

I say that the provisions of this bill as it now stands practically invite a condition that will enable these people to come here later and call for a larger appropriation. And the practical conditions surrounding this question absolutely demonstrate that and justify the suggestion. If it was only \$250,000, that is one thing, and if they only want two hundred and fifty thousand, and are willing to limit it to two hundred and fifty thousand, there would be no objection to this provision that I have suggested. But none of the gentlemen interested feel at liberty to agree that they would not come here later for an additional appropriation.

It will be observed that the gentleman from Maine distinctly stated that the gentlemen interested in that appropriation did not feel at liberty to agree not to ask for any further or additional appropriation. But to make it as plain as possible that a further and larger sum would be asked for the gentleman from Maine further said:

And I give this House notice now that this will happen after the proclamation is made: That after the \$250,000 have been exhausted we will be responsible for one of the principal features of this exposition. The fact that they refuse to accept this limitation demonstrates that they insist upon being in a position where they can make another demand on the Treasury.

At a later stage in the debate, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN], who like the gentleman from Maine [Mr. LITTLEFIELD], was opposed to appropriating the \$250,000 carried in the bill unless some assurance was given that no further sum would be asked, said:

The gentleman from Maine has wisely said, I think, that this is but the beginning, but the entering wedge. No Member of this House expects that the Treasury will escape with this meager depletion of \$250,000.

Mr. Speaker, these were the declarations made by Mr. LITTLEFIELD, of Maine, and Mr. HEPBURN, of Iowa, both of whom, as I have stated, opposed the \$250,000 appropriation upon the ground, and almost wholly upon the ground, that there was nothing in the bill which limited the obligation of the Government to the "meager" sum of \$250,000, and no one who supported the measure would agree not to ask more of this Congress.

Mr. PAYNE. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Certainly.

Mr. PAYNE. Was there anything in the bill except for the naval display?

Mr. JONES of Virginia. A naval, military, and marine display. It directed the President of the United States to issue his proclamation and to invite the nations of the world to participate in the celebration.

Mr. PAYNE. To invite the nations of the world to send ships to the naval display?

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Yes; that is my statement. There was nothing in the bill that provided for an exposition.

Mr. PAYNE. Nothing in the bill that had any reference to the exposition?

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Nothing.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. I ask that I may have two or three minutes more.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say in addition to this, that when this measure came up in the Senate it was in charge of the senior Senator of Virginia [Mr. DANIEL], who was asked the direct question if it was not the purpose of the Jamestown Exposition Company, in the event the bill then before the Senate was passed, to come to this Congress and ask for a further and larger sum. Senator DANIEL replied that he would not undertake to give the Senate any assurance that such would not be the case.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that is all I care to say upon the subject. So far from giving the assurances alleged by the gentleman

from New York, the very reverse appears from the record to be the case.

I do not intend at all to reflect upon my friend from New York, because I am satisfied he was under that impression or else he would never have made the statement. Now that this Congress has been so liberal, so very generous, toward the celebration of this great event in the history of the American Republic, it may be thought that the subject of my remarks is a "dead issue."

My only object in calling attention to it is that I am not willing that a statement which so unjustly, although I am sure quite unintentionally, reflected upon the fair dealing and good faith of those interested in the Jamestown celebration should go to the country unchallenged and unrefuted. I feel, Mr. Speaker, that I can say for my colleagues, as well as for myself and the Jamestown Exposition Company, that we all feel grateful to Congress for the liberality and great generosity displayed in the appropriation just made. My colleague, Mr. MAYNARD, who has labored so indefatigably, so faithfully, and so intelligently to secure this substantial recognition by Congress of one of the very greatest and most significant events in all our glorious history, feels, I know, profoundly grateful to every Member of this House who has given him aid and encouragement. He is to be congratulated that his arduous and unremitting labors have at length been crowned with such signal success. It is but simple justice to him to say that but for his ceaseless and untiring efforts this measure could never have commanded sufficient support to carry it through this House. The honor is his, and to him we all freely accord it.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask permission to address the House for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. PAYNE. I do not know that I shall need more than one minute.

When my attention was first directed to this bill, of which the gentleman from Virginia has just spoken, I was surprised to know that the committee had reported it out, because I had understood that the committee was against it. I made some inquiries about the bill, and I was assured that there was nothing in the bill referring to the exposition or anything that could spell out the future liability of the Government or upon which the Government could be appealed to to enter into the matter.

I had the bill, which, I think, was in typewriting. I do not know that it had been printed then. I saw the bill, and all through it there were allusions to the exposition—I will not say an endeavor to mix the Government up in it so as to make it responsible—but there were some places in it that might be interpreted in that direction. I went to the members of the committee and also to the Speaker of the House, and said to them that my impression of this bill was that it did commit the Government to the exposition. I was told to go through the bill and strike out every such reference at that time, which I did. The bill was afterwards put through the House, not exactly in the form in which I left it, but substantially in that form. Now, I had at the same time expressed my belief, as I did last night, that that was not the end of it; that the Government would be asked for further appropriations. I was assured that it would not. At the same time other gentlemen of the House had the same impression—that they would ask for further aid and a further appropriation. My friend from Virginia will say—

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Will the gentleman permit me to interrupt him?

Mr. PAYNE. Certainly.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Was that assurance given to the balance of the House at that time?

Mr. PAYNE. No; I do not think so. I do not think anything was stated in the House.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Because the RECORD does not show that it was.

Mr. PAYNE. Oh, no. It was in the course of my negotiations, trying to eliminate from the bill any possible responsibility on the Government. But I expressed myself apprehensive then, at least, that the Government would be called upon for further appropriations, and I must say that I was not disappointed as it has turned out. I expect now, notwithstanding I have full faith in my friend from Florida, who is a man of high character and was my friend before he came to Congress—he is a gentleman whom I have always respected—I still think that the Government will be called upon for an appropriation for that exposition. It is the case with all these expositions; they eventually come to Congress. They endeavor to float these enterprises by private subscriptions and by money

appropriated by States and municipalities. That gives out, and they come to Congress. It is the history of all these expositions, and my idea from the beginning has been to cut them out at the root. I wanted to cut out this Jamestown business. I did not want that bill to pass, any more than I wanted my friend's bill last night to pass, but I did not propose to put myself in the position of dog in the manger, or of making a single objection, when I knew that a large majority of the House were in favor of the passage of the joint resolution.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Does not the gentleman think our action yesterday was a pretty good precedent to establish?

Mr. PAYNE. Well, I think the precedent is a good deal like the precedent in the Jamestown matter. We provided for a naval display in the James River in certain months, without referring to the exposition in any way. The bill as originally drawn did refer to the exposition, and the exposition was all mixed up with it; but as it finally passed the House it did not refer at all to the exposition. If it did it escaped my eye and my lead pencil. Now, that is all there is of it.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I do not think the gentleman need have any fear of our coming back here for more money at any time.

Mr. PAYNE. I hope my friend is right, and I hope he will be able to control it. I know if he can he will do so.

Mr. GRAHAM. Do I understand my friend from New York to encourage them to come back?

Mr. PAYNE. I do not. I have already stated my position on that subject.

Mr. MAYNARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAYNARD. Mr. Speaker, it was not my intention to have one word to say regarding the passage of the bill. The bill has passed; we have been generously dealt with by this House, and I want to express my deep gratitude, on behalf of myself and the people whom I represent, and the Virginia delegation, for the generous treatment accorded to us by the House of Representatives in the matter of the Jamestown Exposition. [Applause.] In doing this, Mr. Speaker, I desire to say that the victory we have achieved here in procuring this appropriation to celebrate this great national event—the birth of this nation at the place of its birth—would be robbed of half its sweetness if an imputation that I have dealt in bad faith with this House was allowed to go unchallenged.

Yesterday my distinguished friend from New York [Mr. PAYNE], in his argument against the Tampa Exposition, said that assurances had been given that if the bill that was passed last winter appropriating \$250,000 for this purpose was passed, there would be no further appeal to this House for more aid in behalf of the Jamestown Exposition. I want to disclaim emphatically for myself any promise of any kind as to the future action of myself or my colleagues on that subject. I do not believe that the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] desired in the least to be unfair. We know that he is opposed to all expositions and appropriations of this kind, and in the ardor of his desire to defeat it he may have gathered somewhere, I know not where, such an idea; but no one received such an assurance from me. The Speaker of the House and I had many conversations about it. The bill that was passed was put into such shape so as to represent the wishes of the Speaker in the matter, being drawn in the form in which it was presented by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY], and I had no part or parcel in drawing it. On the day the bill came before this House for passage I was approached by the gentleman from Maine [Mr. LITTLEFIELD]. He asked me to insert in the bill an amendment providing that we should not come back to this House for further aid for that enterprise. After consultation with my colleagues I emphatically declined to accept such an amendment. Mr. LITTLEFIELD said to me at the time that if we would accept that amendment and incorporate it in the bill, the opposition to that particular bill would be withdrawn. I refused to do it. Later, in conversation with the Speaker, he said to me that he was somewhat surprised at the vote, but would not have been had I incorporated in the bill the amendment of Mr. LITTLEFIELD, which provided that we should not come back here again. I do not know where the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] got his assurances. I am willing to take his word that he got them somewhere, but I do not believe that it came from any of the Virginia Members, because we were all a unit in our determination to make no promises as to what the future would bring forth, because we knew that to celebrate this great national event in a way creditable to the

Government it would be necessary for the Congress of the United States to make further appropriations for this purpose.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] has always occupied the position toward other expositions, I believe, that he did toward our enterprise. He does all he can to defeat them, but after casting his conscientious vote on the matter I do not see why the gentleman should worry so much about what the rest of us do with the Government's money. [Applause and laughter.]

His attitude on this matter reminds me of a conversation which took place between two colored men in the town where I live. They met on the street, and one of them said to the other: "Sam, do you know I am pestered nearly to death; my wife pesters the life out of me; it is money, money, money, all the time. It is a dollar to-day and two dollars to-morrow and two dollars and a half the next day; she pesters my life out of me." "Jim," says Sam, "what in the world does your wife do with all that money?" Jim says, "I don't know; I never done give her any." [Laughter.] That is the attitude of the gentleman from New York. Whenever a bill of this kind comes up it just pesters the life out of the gentleman from New York; it is money, money, money, all the time; it is money for the exposition—except the exposition in Buffalo—and after it is all over, if anyone asks him what became of the money, the gentleman from New York don't know, because "he never done give them any." [Laughter.]

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, as long as there does not seem to be anything else before the House, we might as well have a post-mortem. I am the best loser in the world when I am beaten. I try to be cheerful. I have been beaten on the show business for the United States, and still I am no more in favor of it than when we set out in the business. The gentleman delights to refer to the Buffalo case. After they had had their show and the United States had given out to the world that they were behind it, they came in here with \$500,000 of claims for the contractors and laborers and people in and about Buffalo which they had no means to pay. That was after the thing was all over, just as I think this gentleman from Virginia will be in here next year.

Mr. MAYNARD. I make no promises. [Laughter.]

Mr. PAYNE. Oh, no; just as I think the gentleman will come here in the aftermath on this subject. I said "post-mortem" a moment ago; we haven't yet got to the post-mortem stage, but in all human probability he will be here when it is all over. Where you have to build docks in order to get near the blamed thing, it is not apt to be a financial success. And yet, when it comes to that, I shall still vote against it, and even if the whole House votes for it, I shall vote against it. While I have not been guilty of giving this money, the House has, and so the negro story hardly applies to me. That is all I care to say upon this, and I regret very much that the country is mixed up in other expositions, as I was when it got mixed up in the town fair in Charleston. I do not know where the next town fair will be located. I do not know but that the fair at Jacksonville, Fla., will be in here for an appropriation for a naval display, all in the interest of inaugurating the digging of the canal across the Isthmus of Panama. They go so far to get something to celebrate; they go so much out of the way to bring the country into it.

I did think, and I think now, that we ought to have had only a fine monument at Jamestown; they ought to have been contented with that, and then if they wanted a show at all, they ought to have had a show at some great center. I would have opposed it, but that would be my advice. They would not accept my advice; the House does not accept my advice as to any of these things, and still I go along making protests and bowing to the will of the House. [Applause.]

Mr. OLMSTED. I hope the gentleman from Virginia will accept the apologies of the gentleman from New York. [Laughter.]

Mr. MAYNARD. I will—and the appropriation. [Laughter.]

RECESS.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House take a recess for ten minutes.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 36 minutes) the House was in recess for ten minutes.

At 11 o'clock and 46 minutes a. m., the recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker.

BRIDGE ACROSS COPPER RIVER, ALASKA.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 6523) to authorize the Alaska Pacific Railway and Terminal Company



to construct a bridge across the Copper River, in the Territory of Alaska, a similar House bill having been reported as being upon the Calendar, and that it may be put upon its passage.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk reported the bill.

The SPEAKER. Under the statement of the gentleman, the Chair will state that the bill is privileged under the order. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Washington, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions:

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, of the 29th instant, I return herewith House bill No. 1947, entitled "An act granting an increase of pension to Susan C. Smith."

#### TOWN SITES IN HEYBURN AND RUPERT, IDAHO.

The SPEAKER laid before the House from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 4862) allowing the settlers with permanent improvements on the town sites of Heyburn and Rupert, in Idaho, to buy the lots on which said improvements are located at an appraised price for cash.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Speaker, a bill similar to this has been already passed, and I move that this bill, with the amendments, be laid upon the table.

The SPEAKER. According to the statement of the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH], legislation has been enacted similar to that provided in this bill, and the question is on the motion of the gentleman from Idaho that the bill, with amendments, do lie on the table.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

#### RECESS.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House take a recess for five minutes.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 1 minute p. m.) the House took a recess for five minutes.

At 12 o'clock and 6 minutes p. m., the recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker.

#### RECESS.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that we take a recess for fifteen minutes.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the House took a recess for fifteen minutes.

The recess having expired, the House was called to order.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following privileged joint resolution, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the joint resolution. The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 189) to correct an error in enrollment of, and repealing, a certain provision in the bill (H. R. 19844) making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1906.

Resolved, etc., That the provision in the bill (H. R. 19844) making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1906, appropriating \$3,000,000 for the acquisition by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise of a site for the erection of a building for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and Labor, be, and the same is, hereby repealed.

The SPEAKER. In the opinion of the Chair, the joint resolution is privileged.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say a word in respect to the resolution. This is to correct an error in the enrollment of the sundry civil appropriation bill. The sundry civil bill was amended in the Senate by incorporating a provision for the purchase or by condemnation of a site for a departmental building, and in conference the Senate receded from the amendment, striking the provision from the bill. The conference report showed that the Senate had receded, and up to the point of the enrollment of the bill all of the papers concerning the sundry civil bill eliminated this item, but by some error or mistake in the enrollment of the bill, or in the comparison of the enrolled bill with the bill as finally agreed upon in conference, the item was included, and the bill was thus signed by the President a few moments ago. Just after the signature of the President was attached to the bill it was discovered, and the attention of the Committee on Appropriations was called to the

fact that this provision was in the bill as it became a law by the signature of the President. After a conference with the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the President, it has been deemed best to adopt this method in order to correct the error.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. TAWNEY. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. How long an item on the page was this original item?

Mr. TAWNEY. The item was a complete paragraph covering, I would estimate, about eight or nine lines.

Mr. MANN. Well, was it not longer than that?

Mr. TAWNEY. Well, possibly it may have been longer than that.

Mr. MANN. How is it possible for the officers of the House to make a mistake like that in enrolling a bill; and if it was, as it was in this case, possible, what assurance have we that there are not forty other mistakes in the bill?

Mr. TAWNEY. I can not answer the question of the gentleman from Illinois. I only know in this case I have, together with the Clerk of the Committee on Appropriations, traced all of the papers. The conference report eliminates this item, and all of the papers down to the enrollment of the bill have eliminated the item, but by some mistake the bill was enrolled including that item, and it was signed by the President with the item as it was enrolled in the bill, notwithstanding both Houses rejected the item.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman indulge the Chair for a single remark? The Chair is informed, as happens in such cases, that in the great bills and in the press for adjournment the bills very frequently are enrolled prior to their final disposition; and then when they are finally buttoned up, so to speak, by agreement between the House and Senate, sheets are taken out if there be error, and the Chair's information is that in the hurry of work pressing upon the enrolling office that this matter was overlooked and the sheet containing the item was not corrected.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAWNEY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MANN. It is undoubtedly true, of course, as the Speaker has suggested, that bills are often enrolled before they are finally passed, a very proper practice in order to save the time of the House in the final hours of the session, but it seems to me that after a bill is thus enrolled and the conference report is agreed upon there ought to be some method by which there can be a comparison. I have no desire to criticize the gentlemen who are doing the enrolling work. I appreciate the hard labor they have on their hands at the closing days of the session, but we ought to have some method by which we know whether an item is in an enrolled bill or out of an enrolled bill when signed. In this case this item was discovered by accident by one of the Cabinet officers who happened to be looking at it, and if it had not been thus discovered would have gone into the law.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; was read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. TAWNEY, the motion by which the resolution was agreed to, was laid upon the table.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS BILL.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Mr. Speaker, I desire to present a conference report and ask for its adoption, and ask that the statement be read by the Clerk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BARTHOLDT] presents a conference report and asks that the statement may be read in lieu of the report. The Clerk will read the title.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 20410) entitled "An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for other purposes."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The conference report is as follows:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 20410) entitled "An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend

to their respective Houses as follows: That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 5, 14, 17, 27, 30, 38, 40, 58, 66, 70, 92, and 159.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 120, 146, 149, 150, 151, 152, 154, 161, 163, 164, and 165; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 5, after line 8 of the bill, insert:

"United States post-office and court-house at Evanston, Wyo., five thousand dollars."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Transfer lines 1 and 2, page 12 of the bill, to page 6, after line 14 of the bill; also transfer lines 1, 2, and 3, page 14 of the bill, to page 7, after line 26 of the bill; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 11, after line 20 of the bill, insert the following:

"United States post-office at Albuquerque, New Mexico, one hundred thousand dollars."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 84: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Transfer the matter inserted by amendment No. 88 to page 11, after line 22; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 108: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 108, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

On page 5 of the bill, line 17, after the word "dollars," insert the following: "and for additional amount fifteen thousand dollars."

Also, on page 17 of the bill, after line 18, insert the following: "United States post-office at New Ulm, Minnesota, thirty-five thousand dollars."

Also, transfer the matter inserted by amendment No. 90 to page 11, after line 26.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 153: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 153, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 35 of the bill, after line 4, insert the following:

"Sec. 18. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a suitable site for the United States post-office and other governmental offices at Oklahoma City, Territory of Oklahoma: *Provided*, That thirty thousand dollars of the fifty thousand dollars heretofore appropriated for the acquisition of a suitable site and the erection and completion of a building thereon at said city shall be available for the acquisition, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, of a site only at Oklahoma City, Territory of Oklahoma."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 155: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 155, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 37 of the bill, line 14, after the word "condemnation," insert the words "or otherwise;" and the Senate agree to the same.

RICHARD BARTHOLDT,  
EDWIN C. BURLEIGH,  
J. H. BANKHEAD,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

N. B. SCOTT,  
F. E. WARREN,  
C. A. CULBERSON,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

The statement was read, as follows:

#### STATEMENT.

The managers on the part of the House at the conference of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 20410) to increase the limit of cost of certain buildings, etc., submit the following written statement:

The disagreeing votes of the two Houses were with reference to the following amendments:

- No. 5. New York custom-house.
- No. 11. New York assay office.
- No. 14. Government building, Detroit, Mich.

No. 17. Government building, Columbus, Ohio.

No. 21. Government building, Chattanooga, Tenn.

No. 27. Government building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

No. 30. Government building, Duluth, Minn.

No. 38. Government building, Ocala, Fla.

No. 40. Government building, Des Moines, Iowa.

No. 54. Government building, Fernandina, Fla.

No. 58. Government building, Moscow, Idaho.

No. 70. Government building, Boston, Mass.

No. 108. Site for Government building, Denver, Colo.

No. 120. Site for Government building, Minneapolis, Minn.

No. 146. Government building, Richmond, Va.

No. 159. Purchase of a site in the city of Washington for a Department building.

The last amendment was the main obstacle in the way of an agreement, but the managers on the part of the House are now in a position to report an agreement on this item, the Senate having receded.

As to the other fourteen amendments in dispute, the managers on the part of the Senate agreed to the restoration of the House items, and the managers on the part of the House agreed to the items inserted or increased by the Senate. In other words, the Senate recedes on amendments Nos. 5, 14, 17, 27, 30, 38, 40, 58, 66, 70, 92, and 159.

The House recedes on amendments Nos. 11, 21, 54, 84, 108, 120, 143, 149, 150, 151, 152, 154, 161, 163, 164, and 165.

RICHARD BARTHOLDT,  
E. C. BURLEIGH,  
J. H. BANKHEAD,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The question was taken; and the conference report was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. BARTHOLDT, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 20410) to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment joint resolution of the following title:

H. J. Res. 189. Joint resolution to correct an error in enrollment of and repealing a certain provision in the bill (H. R. 19844) making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1906.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 1473. An act for the relief of Milinda S. Gray.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (S. R. 72) fixing the date upon which the act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, approved June —, 1896, shall go into effect.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to state for the information of the House that in a few minutes the bill making the appropriations to carry into effect the public-building bill will be prepared and ready to be presented to the House.

Mr. PAYNE. In about how long?

Mr. TAWNEY. About ten minutes.

#### RECESS.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, if there is no other business, I move a recess of ten minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the House was declared in recess.

The recess having expired,

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I present the following appropriation bill and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] presents an appropriation bill and asks for its immediate consideration. The Clerk will read the title.



The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 20511) making appropriations for certain public buildings authorized by the act approved June 30, 1906, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. WILLIAMS. This is just to make good the amount required—

Mr. TAWNEY. I will state to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] that this bill carries the appropriations estimated by the Treasury Department to be necessary in order to carry into effect the public-building bill which has just been agreed to, and also including the purchase of sites, and also including the appropriations for the work that must be done under the bill during the next fiscal year, which begins to-morrow.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Made necessary by the changes in the public-building bill as adopted by the house?

Mr. TAWNEY. Yes; it was made necessary by that fact.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The motion was agreed to.

The bill was read at length for amendment.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, my attention has been called to an error in the bill. The word "city" should be stricken out after the word "Pontiac." Also, the word "city" should be stricken out after the word "Dowagiac," Mich. I do not know in what page the places are named. I understand that the public-building bill made this correction by omitting the word "city." There are no places by those names, and the word "city" should be stricken out where those places are stated as being in the State of Michigan.

The SPEAKER. Dowagiac does not seem to be in the bill.

Mr. TAWNEY. I can not verify the statement I made a moment ago that it was in the bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection the word "city" will be stricken out in connection with "Pontiac."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. TAWNEY, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

#### RECESS.

The SPEAKER. The House will indulge the Chair for a moment. The Chair is informed, unofficially, that the Senate has taken a recess until 5 o'clock. The Chair supposes it will take an hour or two hours to engross the bill which we have just passed, and probably not much time would be lost. The Senate has yet to act upon this bill, upon the presumption that they will pass it without amendment or with few amendments, and with the work that is to be done on the public-building bill, after inquiry, the Chair is satisfied that the earliest possible moment at which the work could be done, and done properly, would be 6 o'clock; but as the Senate has taken a recess until 5 o'clock, and they might or might not accept the bill without amendment which we have just passed, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. PAYNE. Does the Chair suggest that we take a recess until 6?

The SPEAKER. Better make it 5 o'clock.

Mr. PAYNE. I move that the House take a recess until 5 o'clock.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 14 minutes p. m.) the House was declared in recess until 5 o'clock.

The recess having expired,

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 318. An act to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Huron, in the State of South Dakota;

S. 744. An act for the relief of Edward H. Ozmun;

S. 6166. An act for the relief of Edwin S. Hall;

S. 4926. An act for the relief of Etienne De P. Bujac; and

S. 4421. An act for the relief of S. W. Langhorne and H. S. Howell.

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees as indicated below:

S. 318. An act to provide for the purchase of a site and the

erection of a public building thereon at Huron, in the State of South Dakota—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

S. 744. An act for the relief of Edward H. Ozmun—to the Committee on Claims.

S. 6166. An act for the relief of Edwin S. Hall—to the Committee on Claims.

S. 4926. An act for the relief of Etienne De P. Bujac—to the Committee on Claims.

S. 4421. An act for the relief of S. W. Langhorne and H. S. Howell—to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1473. An act for the relief of Malinda S. Gray—to the Committee on Claims.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMISSION.

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces as members of the Commission appointed by virtue of the provision in the bill authorizing appropriations for public buildings enacted at this session upon the part of the House the following: Mr. BARTHOLOMEW, Mr. BURLEIGH, and Mr. BANKHEAD.

#### EXPENDITURES.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, this morning I made a request to print a certain statement in the Record concerning the appropriations made by Congress at this session. I have since learned that information has been given out to the public regarding the aggregate appropriations for the session; which statement is inaccurate both as to the amount of the appropriations and as to the estimated revenues for the next fiscal year. While I do not wish to modify the request made this morning, I do desire, if the House will indulge me for a moment, to make a very brief statement and comparison of the appropriations in the aggregate, in order to correct any misinformation that may have been given to the public concerning this very important subject. I ask unanimous consent for that purpose.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has the floor.

Mr. TAWNEY. I will therefore say, for the information of the House, that the total appropriations made at this session of Congress, including those carried in the regular annual appropriation acts, all deficiencies, miscellaneous matters, and permanent annual appropriations, aggregate \$880,183,301.32.

This is an apparent increase of \$60,000,000 over the appropriations made at the last session of Congress.

This apparent excess in appropriations at this session over those made last session is more than accounted for in the three following items:

For the isthmian canal, \$42,447,000; under the statehood bill, \$10,250,000; toward the construction of new buildings authorized at this session, \$10,321,000, making a total of \$63,018,000. To these three items I might add an item of not less than \$5,000,000 on account of the earthquake and fire at San Francisco.

Other notable increases are \$3,000,000 on the agricultural bill for inspection of meat products and \$10,600,000 on account of the postal service.

The total apparent appropriations made at this session, \$880,183,301.32, do not constitute in their entirety a charge against the revenues of the Government for the next fiscal year, for the reason that there must be deducted from this sum deficiencies that are chargeable to the service of the current year and to meet expenditures already incurred on account thereof approximating at least \$35,000,000. This sum includes \$16,000,000 for the isthmian canal.

There should also be deducted \$57,000,000 for the sinking fund, which may or may not be met in whole or in part, as it is purely a matter of discretion with the Secretary of the Treasury to utilize the surplus in the Treasury for that purpose.

There should also be deducted the sum of \$22,000,000, which is estimated and included in the whole sum of appropriations to be paid out of deposits of national banks in redemption of circulating notes of banks. The deposits are not credited as a part of the revenues of the Government, and therefore redemptions made from the fund thus arising should not be charged to expenditures.

The amount of \$25,456,415.08 appropriated for work on the isthmian canal during the next fiscal year is payable from or reimbursable to the Treasury out of proceeds of bonds that are authorized to be sold for that purpose and should also be deducted from the sum of appropriations for 1907.

The sums mentioned amount to more than \$139,000,000, and when deducted leave apparent appropriations of only \$741,000,000 to be met out of the revenues of the next fiscal year.

In my judgment, the ordinary revenues of the Government the next fiscal year will amount to at least \$600,000,000. The postal revenues are estimated at \$181,573,000 for 1907, making the total apparent resources of the Government next year of not less

than \$781,573,000, or at least \$40,000,000 in excess of appropriations that may be charged against them. [Loud applause.]

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I regret that the chairman of the Appropriations Committee has been forced to make this statement. It is a partial statement only. It can not carry to the country, in justice to himself and to the committee and to the Congress, as full an explanation of the appropriations and disbursements of money by this Congress as should go to the country. The sum total mentioned by the chairman is not questionable—more than \$800,000,000 of money. And, by the way, let me suggest to you gentlemen who are interested that this is hard on the heels of the appropriations and disbursements of 1899, that carried the bulk of the war expenses. More than \$893,000,000 were the disbursements of that Congress through your Appropriations Committee. This is very near to it. I am not prepared or disposed now to apologize for the expenditures of this Congress. I do not think it is necessary to go into detailed statements of expenditures or appropriations in this impromptu manner; but the agreement between the chairman of the committee and myself was that our statements should go out hand in hand together. This will be done on next Tuesday morning, which will be as soon as he can get his statement prepared. Mine is ready now. I want to say this, that his statement here this afternoon is conclusive evidence of one thing, that our friends on the other side of the aisle will not be in favor of revising the tariff soon. If the revenues of the Government should come to the figures that the gentleman from Minnesota has just suggested, more than \$700,000,000, it will still be very close to your expenditures. The margin even then between the revenues and disbursements will be too slight to be comfortable to those who insist that our present schedules of taxation must neither be raised nor lowered—stand-patters. You must raise more revenue in some way, either by an income tax or an increase in internal revenues. I put you on notice now that you must do something, and I think my statement will show you your best remedy when you read it.

The estimates referred to by the gentleman are not to be questioned either. I wish to say that your Committee on Appropriations, headed by the gentleman from Minnesota, have done everything within our power to lessen these appropriations for 1907; but you must remember that when you give a committee—the Military Committee, for instance—power to legislate and appropriate also, you take the question entirely out of the hands of the Appropriations Committee, and you must hold them responsible. And then when you take the ten or twelve other committees and give them power to legislate and appropriate, all those committees have to do is to frame their legislation and then appropriate to meet that legislation, without any reference to what other committees are doing. The Military Committee, the Naval Committee, the Post-Office Committee never stop to inquire what other committees are doing in the way of expending money. There is no community or effort between them to keep down expenses or to keep within the limits of the revenue. And yet you expect the Appropriations Committee to do it, when we are absolutely without power.

Mr. HULL. Would it bother the gentleman if I ask him a question?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. No.

Mr. HULL. I do not understand this is the formal statement of the gentleman, and I would like to ask the gentleman if he thinks the Committee on Appropriations would meet the appropriations under the law and appropriate what the law required?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. If the Committee on Appropriations had the appropriations of all the committees this year we would have saved this Government \$150,000,000, in my opinion.

Mr. HULL. Would you appropriate under the law all the law requires?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. We would not have appropriated all that you legislated in your bill.

Mr. HULL. Why do you give the deficiency? You put in \$500,000 this year, so we must have cut down reasonably well.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Well, as the gentleman at the head of the Military Committee has put himself into the debate, I want to say to him that the most reckless expenditure of money comes from that committee and the Naval Committee of any committees in this House, or that ever has been since the organization of the Government. That committee does not seem to care whether we get \$6,000,000 or \$10,000,000 of revenue; it has no regard for the amount of money or revenue that we have to draw from.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Yes; although I do not like to be interrupted.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Did I understand the gentleman to say that this was a characteristic of this committee always?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. No, sir; not always.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Then it must be the fault of this particular committee.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. No; I want to say that the Committee on Military Affairs is just as able, in my opinion, and just as honest as anybody on the Appropriations Committee. I make no reflection on the committee, either for the want of ability, honesty, or patriotism, but I am finding fault with the whole system of allowing different committees in this House who have no close connection, no understanding as to what the revenues of the Government are, indiscriminately appropriating without regard to the sources from which they must draw. You can not hold the Appropriations Committee responsible for these expenditures under present methods.

The distinguished Speaker of this House that sits in the chair this afternoon in the Forty-ninth Congress demonstrated what I now say beyond the question of a doubt. So did Mr. Randall; so did Mr. Garfield; so did Mr. Edmunds; so did Mr. Beck, and so did many other distinguished Senators and Members on the floor of the House. They begged the House then not to go into these wild and untried methods in their anxiety to divide up the appropriations between twelve or thirteen committees. They foretold then exactly what would happen, what happened to-day, and what will happen in the next Congress and the next, and so on, until you change this system. You never can control your finances under this method of doing business.

The two great committees of the House, one represented by the distinguished gentleman from New York, the Ways and Means Committee, and the other represented by the gentleman from Minnesota, the Appropriations Committee, stand back to back, and they ought to know each what the other is doing. One provides the revenue and the other disburses it, and without some understanding or close connection between these two committees this House has no control of its expenditures.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Will the gentleman pardon me for another question?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Yes.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I take it that the Bureau of Standards is here under the guardianship of the Appropriations Committee. The law creating it limited the expenditure to \$27,500 a year, and this year they appropriated about \$170,000. What made it grow so?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I am not here to go into details as to the propriety of this or the impropriety of that appropriation. That is a question the gentleman can answer as well as I can.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Well, I thought the gentleman was perfectly familiar with it and he might give us the answer.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I will answer it, but I don't want to answer any more questions. The Bureau of Standards was in its infancy four years ago. Two years ago it was a lusty strippling, and now it has got to be a young man, it requires a new suit of clothes. It has grown now to manhood.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Yes; but we had a law which limited it to \$27,500, and the appropriation has piled up to about \$170,000, and there is no law for it.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, there is another thing I want to suggest to the House. When your Appropriation Committee finds in their investigations where we can save a little bit of money and where it ought to be saved, and we put a paragraph into the appropriation bill and come to the floor of this House, every man stands ready—from the Military Committee, or from the Naval Committee, or from some other committee—to jump on it and make a point of order, and out it goes. If you will give us the power to legislate and appropriate as you give the Post-Office Committee, as you give the Military Committee, and as you give the Naval Committee and the other committees, we will take care of it; but you rob us of the power to legislate, and you give it doubly to the other committees to legislate and to appropriate.

Mr. Speaker, I have spoken of the sum total of over eight hundred millions appropriated. The sum total appropriated in 1899, which Congress carried the bulk of the cost of the Spanish war to this Government, was only nine hundred and eighty-three million, and in my statement I shall not compare the expenditures of this Congress for 1907 with that of the last Democratic Congress, because it would look ridiculous—\$500,000,000 more. I am going to take up the peace term of Mr. McKinley—1898—and compare it with 1907, the peace term of Mr. Roosevelt. I want to say to my Republican friends that this is comparing a Republican administration with a Republican administration, and if you can draw any comfort out of it



or give any excuse for it other than that forty-two millions have gone to Panama, you are welcome to do so. But the fact is there all the same. Our extravagance is increasing, if you will pardon the use of that expression, constantly, term after term, and when you meet next winter, somebody on that side of the House, some committee on that side of the House—for it would be no use to try it on this side—should get up some system by which you can not only keep your expenditures within your revenues and get a little surplus on hand for fear we may some day have to tackle some great power with this great Navy of ours that you are preparing, and with which you are walking about, up and down, to and fro, over the earth, with a chip on your shoulder. You will bring it certainly one of these days.

There is one other thought, Mr. Speaker, and I am through. Come back here next winter, my friends on that side of the House—and I hope the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means will listen—come back here with a determination to provide more revenue or cut expenses. You must do one or the other, or resort to a bond issue.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I would not trespass upon the House if it were not for the fact that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LIVINGSTON] seems to have gone out of his way to take a little throw at all the other committees of the House having appropriations, and I was very much astonished at the statement of the gentleman that the proper way to know how much to appropriate for a given purpose was for some committee to have all of the appropriations, and then, I suppose, draw straws or divide it up equally among all the different branches of the Government. I have been laboring under the impression that every committee having appropriations to report to this House was bound somewhat by the law in each case making necessary the appropriations. So far as the Military Committee is concerned, we are bound by law. We are bound by law to pay the salaries of officers and the wages of the enlisted force of the Army. Would not the Appropriation Committee be bound by the same law? We are bound to provide for the clothing, we are bound to provide for the transportation, we are bound to provide for the food; and it is all under the law. You can not feed an army by a lump sum guessed at by the amount of money the Government may have on hand to distribute. You have got to calculate it by the number of rations, at so much a ration, fixed by law for the number of men entitled to rations, and that is the way the appropriation is made in every other case.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Will the gentleman permit an interruption?

Mr. HULL. Certainly.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I desire to suggest to the gentleman that his committee is constantly slipping into the bill new legislation providing for more appropriations. That is what I complain of.

Mr. HULL. What? The gentleman ought to know.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Oh, I am not going into details now.

Mr. BURLESON. Oh, a number of them were stricken out this year on points of order raised by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY].

Mr. HULL. That is not a correct statement at all.

Mr. BURLESON. Which gave great offense to the Committee on Military Affairs, and because of which they inaugurated a filibuster against the legislative bill.

Mr. HULL. If the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON] will possess his soul in patience, I will try and enlighten him. There were clerks stricken out to the amount of \$300,000 a year. Those clerks were carried on the Army bill when the Committee on Appropriations had the Army bill. It was for division and department headquarters, and Headquarters of the Army. When the Committee on Appropriations had charge of the bill they legislated in their appropriation bill creating a service of enlisted men, and I think it was when Mr. Randall was chairman of that committee that he thought these men got too much wages, and when they reached a certain age they were retired. With their retired pay and pay of new men who took the places of those retired at higher wages than any other enlisted force of the Army had, the cost was considered excessive, and under the leadership of the Committee on Appropriations that law was changed to what it stands to-day—civil-service clerks. That went out on a point of order this session after all these years. There was no law outside of the appropriation bill that had created it. It was created as it stands to-day by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Will the gentleman tell me how the General Staff came into existence, that carries fifty-two line officers of the Army stationed in Washington City, and carries about one and three-quarter million dollars of expense to this Government? How did that get in here?

Mr. HULL. It got in here on a law that passed the Congress independent of an appropriation bill.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Who put it in here?

Mr. HULL. Why, we have legislated. Why, Mr. Speaker, while the gentleman from Georgia is talking of economy, let me say to him and to the House that if the Committee on Military Affairs had listened to his arguments, and they were most persuasive, at least \$500,000 would have been legislated for the benefit of Atlanta.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. What are these sixty officers stationed here doing?

Mr. HULL. Why, they are performing the duties of a General Staff; they are studying the different plans in regard to the mobilization of the Army, and they are preparing plans for encampments and all the details of military affairs.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. How many more officers now are doing that in a time of absolute peace than we had stationed here in the war of 1812, the civil war, or the Spanish war?

Mr. HULL. We did not have any General Staff in the Spanish war. We had simply the bureau officers, and we had simply the general officers. And I will say to the gentleman that the cry all over this country, from the South and the North, was a demand for a better Army organization, so that in case of a war in the future this country would not witness the spectacle of unpreparedness that we had in the case of the Spanish war.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Well, now, will the gentleman state a single instance where the South or the East or the West, or any other section of this country, called for the stationing of sixty officers in the city of Washington to prepare for war in time of peace?

Mr. HULL. I do not think there are sixty officers preparing for war here.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. That is what the gentleman from Georgia says.

Mr. HULL. These officers are detailed. I will say to the gentleman I think it is fifty-two, but no matter whether fifty or a hundred, let me say to the gentleman every officer here would be paid exactly the same salary whether he was here or not, whether he is here or in the field. The General Staff does not increase the number of officers.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Who is doing his duty in the field while he is here?

Mr. HULL. The subordinates there. If a captain is detailed here, the first lieutenant then is in command. If he is a major, a captain is in command. There is no increase in the Army on account of the details to what is called "the General Staff."

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to say to the gentleman that 55 per cent of all the money collected as revenues in this Government to-day is appropriated for the Army and Navy in 1907.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Now, wait a moment.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I want to say to the gentleman—

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Wait a moment. This is a larger percentage used for that purpose than any other nation or kingdom under heaven.

Mr. HULL. We do not have any such percentage. I think the English navy alone takes a much larger per cent of the revenue of England than our Army and Navy combined takes of the revenues of the United States.

Mr. PARKER. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. HULL. Certainly.

Mr. PARKER. I know perfectly well that a great many things are counted against the Army which do not have to do with the Army; but the appropriations for the Army are only \$70,000,000, a thousand dollars per man, on an average. That is all there is of it.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. How many officers constitute this staff, and where do they work?

Mr. HULL. I think it is fifty-five.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. And they are formulating plans that the little subordinates out in the woods and thickets of the Philippine Islands are carrying out?

Mr. HULL. No; I think the gentleman, when he gets a little time, ought to go and look over their work.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Where?

Mr. HULL. At the General Staff offices.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I am sure I can tell more about what the troops do out in the thickets of the Philippines than I can as to these officers.

Mr. HULL. I think the gentleman could soon learn. I give the gentleman credit for a great deal more ability than would be required for that. As to expenses, we have here an Army of about 60,000, counting all branches and all departments. We

have it scattered so it is a little more expensive than it would otherwise be, but the expenses of your Army are about \$70,000,000, or, \$71,000,000 is about the accurate amount, out of \$800,000,000 expended. I am not discussing what the Navy has done. They are not expending a dollar that Congress has not ordered spent.

Mr. BURLESON. We all understand that.

Mr. HULL. When you come to the Army, it seems to me that there is not a man on this floor that represents a constituency—I know that there is not a man on the floor who makes such statements because he believes in the talk—but there is not a man on this floor, in my judgment, that represents a constituency that demands this constant fling at the American Army. Do you know, Mr. Speaker, as I have said so often, the Army of the United States is composed of citizens of the United States, boys that are born and raised in the United States? Under the law that was passed twelve years ago a man can not get into the Army unless he is a native-born citizen or naturalized citizen of this country.

Mr. BURLESON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HULL. Why, certainly.

Mr. BURLESON. There has been no criticism of the Army, as I understand it. The criticism was directed against the appropriation made for the support of the Army. Now, will the gentleman deny that from Congress to Congress the appropriation being made for the support of the Army is constantly increasing? Do you deny that?

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, from the time of the Spanish war to the present the appropriations have been decreasing. They did increase enormously during the Spanish war.

Mr. BURLESON. Does the gentleman mean to say that the military appropriation bill from year to year carries a less amount?

Mr. HULL. A less amount. We increased the Army after the war. During the Spanish war it was an immense increase.

Mr. BURLESON. I am not speaking with reference to the Spanish-American war.

Mr. HULL. Just one minute. You can not keep the expenses of the Army down to a level of Europe when you pay six, eight, or ten times as much to your soldiers as they pay to theirs. If you want to reduce the expense of your Army, you have to cut down the pay of your soldiers.

Mr. BURLESON. Well, is that being done?

Mr. HULL. It ought not to be done.

Mr. BURLESON. Is it being done?

Mr. HULL. No.

Mr. BURLESON. Then you admit that you have not decreased the appropriation.

Mr. PAYNE. I want to say just a few words. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LIVINGSTON] has his annual apprehension about the revenues of the Government and fears we are going to have a deficit. He predicted that a year ago, as he has predicted every year. Now, the fiscal year closes to-day with a surplus of receipts over expenditures of something over \$25,000,000. [Applause on the Republican side.] And that is notwithstanding the fact that we have had an extraordinary expense for the Isthmian Canal, for which no bonds have yet been issued, of \$25,000,000.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I move that the House take a recess until 7 o'clock.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Indulge me just a minute, please. I want to make a statement about another matter that has not been discussed here.

Mr. PAYNE. Will not the gentleman wait until after recess? Let us go to dinner.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Just a minute, and I will confine myself to the minute.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] yield a minute to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES].

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I want to commend the efforts of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] for his efforts toward economy, and I want to criticize the gentleman who is chairman of the Post-Office Committee—I am glad he is present—because the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] reported a reform measure here on the transportation of notes, bonds, silver coin, securities, and other matters that the Treasury Department has to send by the express companies.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] brought in a reform measure providing that these things should be sent by mail, by which thousands and thousands of dollars would be saved. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. OVERSTREET] approved the proposition. He said it was a reform that was needed; that this expense was exorbitant. Yet the gentleman from Indiana made the point of order against the reform

measure of the gentleman from Minnesota, and he has let five or six months of this Congress go by without bringing in a bill here to cover this proposed reform, so that Congress might pass it as a bill. He contents himself by agreeing that the reform ought to be made; yet he made the point of order against it, and then does not report any bill here to bring about this reform.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I insist on my motion.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] moves that the House take a recess until 7 o'clock p. m. Mr. OVERSTREET. Mr. Speaker, just one word. I merely wanted to quote the saying of Josh Billings, that "It is better not to know so many things than to know so many things that ain't so." [Laughter.]

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. It is so, and the RECORD will show that I have substantially stated the case.

#### RECESS.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE], that the House take a recess until 7 o'clock p. m.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 5.45 p. m.) the House took a recess.

The recess having expired,

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bill of the following title:

H. R. 20511. An act making appropriations for certain public buildings, authorized by the act approved June 30, 1906, and for other purposes.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House take a recess for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection.

The recess having expired,

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. WACHTER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 19844. An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12080. An act granting to the Siletz Power and Manufacturing Company a right of way for a water ditch or canal through the Siletz Indian Reservation, in Oregon;

H. R. 15673. An act for the relief of Harry A. Young;

H. R. 17842. An act granting a pension to Josephine V. Sparks;

H. R. 20403. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and for prior years, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 186. A joint resolution relative to the printing of 12,000 copies of the Report on the Progress of the Beet-Sugar Industry;

H. R. 18537. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907;

H. J. Res. 187. A joint resolution authorizing the purchase of the manuscript of a digest of the United States laws and decisions;

H. J. Res. 183. A joint resolution providing for the printing of reports ordered by the river and harbor act of March 3, 1905;

H. R. 8825. An act for the relief of Thomas H. Kent;

H. J. Res. 177. A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish a bronze cannon, with its carriage, limber, and accessories, to Junction City Post, No. 132, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas;

H. R. 17972. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge and approaches thereto across the Missouri River at or near South Omaha, Nebr.;

H. R. 19926. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew Leopold;

H. R. 19241. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Conant;

H. R. 18545. An act granting an increase of pension to David Upham;

H. R. 19163. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret Munson;

H. J. Res. 188. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for expenses under the Interstate Commerce Commission;

H. J. Res. 189. Joint resolution to correct an error in enrollment of, and repealing a certain provision in the bill (H. R. 19844) making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1906; and

H. R. 20511. An act making appropriations for certain public



buildings authorized by the act approved June 30, 1906, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the following titles:

S. 88. An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious food, drugs, medicines, liquors, and for other purposes;

S. 5901. An act to extend the time for completion of the Alaska Central Railway, and for other purposes;

S. 1812. An act for the relief of Lieut. James M. Pickrell, United States Navy, retired;

S. 4774. An act relating to the movements and anchorage of vessels in Hampton Roads and harbors of Norfolk and Newport News, and adjacent waters in the State of Virginia;

S. 2188. An act granting to the city of Durango, in the State of Colorado, certain lands therein described for water reservoirs;

S. R. 72. Joint resolution fixing the date upon which the act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, approved June —, 1896, shall go into effect;

S. 6283. An act granting an increase of pension to Clara A. R. Devereux;

S. 4169. An act to authorize the sale of certain real estate in the District of Columbia belonging to the United States; and

S. 6523. An act to authorize the Alaska Pacific Railway and Terminal Company to construct a bridge across the Copper River in the Territory of Alaska.

#### ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. WACHTER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills and joint resolutions:

H. R. 19241. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Conant;

H. R. 19163. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret Munson;

H. R. 18545. An act granting an increase of pension to David Upham;

H. R. 19926. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew Leopold;

H. R. 17972. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge and approaches thereto across the Missouri River at or near South Omaha, Nebr.;

H. J. Res. 183. Joint resolution providing for the printing of reports ordered by the river and harbor act of March 3, 1905;

H. J. Res. 177. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish a bronze cannon, with its carriage, limber, and accessories, to Junction City Post, No. 132, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas;

H. R. 8825. An act for the relief of Thomas H. Kent;

H. R. 18537. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907;

H. J. Res. 187. Joint resolution authorizing the purchase of the manuscript of a digest of the United States laws and decisions;

H. R. 3933. An act granting a pension to James P. Flewellen;

H. R. 19755. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to loan temporarily to the Philippine government a vessel of the United States Navy for use in connection with nautical schools of the Philippine Islands;

H. R. 8867. An act granting an increase of pension to George Stillman;

H. R. 7235. An act granting an increase of pension to Abel W. Payne;

H. J. Res. 186. A joint resolution relative to the printing of 12,000 copies of the report on the progress of the beet-sugar industry;

H. R. 12080. An act granting to the Siletz Power and Manufacturing Company a right of way for a water ditch or canal through the Siletz Indian Reservation, in Oregon;

H. R. 15673. An act for the relief of Harry A. Young;

H. R. 17842. An act granting a pension to Josephine V. Sparks;

H. R. 20403. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and for prior years, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 19844. An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes.

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

S. 5119. An act authorizing the extension of W and Adams streets NW.—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 5221. An act to regulate the practice of osteopathy, to license osteopathic physicians, and to punish persons violating the provisions thereof in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

#### FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution for immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the 30th day of June, 1906, at 10 o'clock p. m.*

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resolution will be considered as agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS. A parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Why is it necessary to remain in session until 10 o'clock? Is not everything about closed up?

Mr. PAYNE. Well, I will state to the gentleman that after the business is concluded, and the last bill sent to the President, in accordance with the usual custom a committee will be sent to wait upon the President, who is now at the White House; and to get all that through it seems necessary to fix the hour at 10.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is not the President in the Capitol?

Mr. PAYNE. He has returned to the White House.

Of course this resolution is subject to amendment in the Senate; and if the business is got through with and they see that we can adjourn earlier the resolution can be amended.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. After it is disposed of here the bill has to be signed by the President. Why would it not be the best to wait until everything is through and then adjourn. You may lose a bill or two, or half a dozen bills.

Mr. PAYNE. I do not think there is any great danger of that occurring.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What is the use of having any danger of it?

Mr. PAYNE. I think we had better fix the time, so that we can work to that. I think if we had fixed the time for 6 o'clock it could have been worked to.

Mr. WILLIAMS. So far as that is concerned, if we find later on we have fixed the hour too early we can change it.

Mr. PAYNE. I think the House better pass the resolution.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What is the object of that?

Mr. PAYNE. It will give the Senate some definite time to work to.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have no objection.

Mr. PAYNE. I ask for a vote on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the resolution was agreed to.

#### COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution: The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved, That a committee of three Members be appointed by the Chair to join a similar committee to be appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses have completed the business of the present session and are ready to adjourn unless the President has some other communication to make to them.*

The question was taken; and the resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces the following committee: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BURTON of Ohio, and Mr. WILLIAMS.

#### RECESS.

Mr. PAYNE. I move that the House take a recess until ten minutes to 9 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection; and accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the House was declared in recess.

The recess having expired, the House (at 8 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) was called to order.

On motion of Mr. PAYNE (at 8 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the House took a recess until ten minutes past 9 o'clock.

#### AFTER THE RECESS.

The recess having expired, the House was called to order at ten minutes past 9.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. WACHTER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bill of the following title; when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 20410. An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for other purposes.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House take a recess until ten minutes of 10.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the House was in recess until ten minutes of 10 o'clock.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the following House concurrent resolution:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the 30th day of June, 1906, at 10 o'clock p. m.*

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

*Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Vice-President to join a similar committee appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses, having completed the business of the present session, are ready to adjourn unless the President has some other communication to make to them.*

And that in compliance with the foregoing the Vice-President had appointed as said committee Mr. NELSON and Mr. BLACKBURN.

#### ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. WACHTER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President of the United States for his approval the following bills and joint resolutions:

H. J. Res. 189. Joint resolution to correct an error in enrollment of, and repealing a certain provision in the bill (H. R. 19844) making appropriations for sundry expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1906;

H. J. Res. 188. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for expenses under the Interstate Commerce Commission;

H. R. 20410. An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 20511. An act making appropriations for certain public buildings authorized by the act approved June 30, 1906, and for other purposes.

#### AFTER THE RECESS.

The recess having expired, the House (at 10.50 p. m.) resumed its session.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON PRESIDENT.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, the committee appointed by the House to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses of Congress had completed their business, and to ascertain whether he had any further communication to make, report that they have performed that duty, and the President announces that he has no further communication to make.

The SPEAKER. The hour is at hand when under the terms of the concurrent resolution the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress is to close.

I desire to return my thanks to each and all of the membership of the House for the uniform courtesy extended to myself as Speaker.

It is proper for me to say that in thirty years' service in the House of Representatives its membership has never been more able, more industrious, or more devoted to the performance of its duties for the best interests of the country than during the session about to close. The differences at times have been sharp and decisive, but I take pleasure in saying that at all times in our deliberations courtesy has abounded and that our differences have been sincere from the individual and from the party standpoint.

No session of Congress has, in my judgment, for thirty years accomplished so much that is valuable in legislation for the best interests of all the people as has been enacted during the present session. I believe that this will be the verdict of history.

I trust that during the vacation you may remain in health, and return to your duties in December next with renewed strength.

Nothing remains but for me to declare the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress adjourned without day.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Mildred Turley, adminis-

tratrix of estate of John Turley, against The United States, was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. BARTHOLDT, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 5773) to provide a site and buildings for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and Labor, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 5095); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 20509) to enact the common law in so far as applied to commerce among the States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 20510) to authorize the court of county commissioners of Geneva County, Ala., to construct a bridge across Choctawhatchee River, in Geneva County, about 6 miles above the town of Geneva, Ala.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A bill (H. R. 20511) making appropriations for certain public buildings authorized by the act approved June 30, 1906, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 20517) to re-establish the weights in which manufactured tobacco and snuff shall be put up in packages for sale—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BISHOP: A bill (H. R. 20518) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to establish and cause to be maintained two free public schools for children under 17 years of age, at the town of Warrington, on the naval reservation on Pensacola Bay, in the State of Florida—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BURLESON: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 41) directing the Secretary of War to furnish the adjutant-general of the State of Texas a certified copy of the muster rolls of the Texas Rangers, and so forth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: A bill (H. R. 20512) granting an increase of pension to William Massey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 20513) for the relief of John B. Haney—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GREENE: A bill (H. R. 20514) granting an increase of pension to Fletcher Sullivan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAMAR: A bill (H. R. 20515) granting an increase of pension to Robert Gamble—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 20516) granting an increase of pension to Henry Mason—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, for investigation into affairs in Kongo Free State—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of D. S. Thomson, Allegheny, Pa., for the Littlefield original-package bill—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, petition of Association of Manufacturers and Jobbers of Plumbing Supplies, Central Supply Association, Pittsburgh Supply Company, and Anchor Sanitary Company, against the eight-hour bill—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania: Petition of Pittsburgh Supply Company and Anchor Sanitary Company, against eight-hour bill—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. LACEY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John B. Ackley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LORIMER: Petition of employees of Miller Hill & Son, of Chicago, for a tax of 25 per cent on all prison-made goods—to the Committee on Ways and Means.



